NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867.

## Vol. XXVI .... No. 8,090. WASHINGTON.

A SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL REPORTED IN THE SENATE—THE HOUSE DEBATES A PROPOSITION APPROPRIATING \$1,000.00@FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE SOUTH—THE PEABODY RESOLUTION PASSED -APPOINTMENT OF COMMANDERS UNDER THE MILITARY

Washington, Wednesday, March 13, 1867. The Senate held a short legislative session to-day, but transacted no business of consequence. Mr. Trumbull reported the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, presenting, instead of the House bill, a supplement which differs but little from the original bill of Mr. Wilson, introduced in the Senate on Thursday last. He asked the immediate consideration of it, but objection coming from Mr. Howard, it had to go over until to-morrow. It was thought it might pass without debate, but the indications now are that a number of set speeches from new Senators will be made, rather to express views than to influence votes, and there is no telling when final action will be had, notwithstanding the urgent demand for the passage of the measure that comes every day from the South.

The House sat longer to-day than it has since the commencement of the session. Most of the time was spent in debating the proposition to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the relief of destitute people of the Southern States. Mr. Williams, a new member from Indiana, opened the debate by offering the propo-Fernando Wood followed, opposing the proposition, on the ground that the chivalric Southerners wished no charity. Butler opposed the proposition in a very effective speech, in which he gave his experience with Southern people while a General in the United States Army, and in charge of the Department of Louisiana Logan made his first effort, and made a capital speech opposing the measure. Eldridge, Boyer, and other Democrats interrupted Logan with numerous questions, but failed to make a point on him. Bingham spoke in favor of the proposition in his usual disagreeable way. Farnsworth took Bingham to account for favoring a measure which was unconstitutional. Bingham has been so particular about having every one obey the Constitution that his course to-day astonished his constitutional friends. The tenor of the debate was decidedly against the measure, and it will in all probability fail, when brought to a final vote. The olution of thanks to George Peabody passed, after which the House adjourned. Gen. Grant, in General Order No. 10, publishes

day, for the information and government of all concerned, the act to provide for the more efficient gov ernment of the Rebel States, and concludes as fol-In pursuance of this act the President directs the following assignments to be made in the president directs.

llowing assignments to be made:
First Bistrict, State of Virginia, to be commanded
y Brevet Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield; headquarters

Scend District, consisting of North Carolina and South Carolina, to be commanded by Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles, headquarters at Columbia, S. C. Third District, consisting of the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, to be commanded by Major-Gen. G. H. Thomas, headquarters at Montgomery, Ala.

la. Fourth District, consisting of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, to be commanded by Brevet Major-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, headquarters at Vicksburg,

Fifth District.-Consisting of the States of Louisiana and Texas, to be commanded by Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, headquarters at New-Orleans, La.

The powers of Departmental commanders are hereby delegated to the above named District Commanders.

By command of Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Senate to-day in Executive Session rejected the nomination of Sanford as Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium. The opposition was not to Mr. Sanford, but to the proposition making the mission to Belgium a full one, equal to Prussia, Austria, and Spain. Col. Taylor, ex-member of Congress from Tennessee, was nominated to-day as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in place of Bogy, rejected. The Committee on Indian Affairs have a meeting to-morrow to consider the nomination. The impression among Senators is that he will be rejected. was sent to the Senate to day as Naval Officer for Philadelphia, and Mr. Bingham, now an employé in the Post-Office at Philadelphia, as Postmaster of that city. The nomination of Mr.Osborn as Naval Officer of Boston will be rejected to-morrow. Both the Senators from Massachusetts are opposed to him on political grounds. They have notified the Secretary of the Treasury that the name of Gen. Bartlett would be acceptable to them for that position, but both the Secretary and President have thus far refused to send his name in.

Your correspondent was in error in stating last nigh that the name of Gen. Herron had been sent to the Senate for confirmation as United States Marshal for New-Orleans. No nomination for that position has yet been made. Albert J. Herron, who was conspicuous during the New-Orleans riots on the side of the rioters, and was the Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana, with whom the President communicated, is assiduously pressed by prominent Rebels for that position. Gen. Frank J. Herron, who served with distinction during the war in the Union army, is the person to whom I alluded, but he has not vet been nominated. He is urged for the position by the most prominent Union men in the country, and i is probable that he will receive the nomination. It would be impossible for Albert J. Herron to be confirmed, while it is believed that Frank J. Herror would be confirmed without serious opposition.

There is a great rivalry for the Marshalship-in Louisiana, increased no doubt by the fact that the emoluments of the office are increased to \$250,000 per annum by the passage of the Bankrupt act, with fees

From certain facts in possession of the Treasury Department it is probable that the gold in the Treasury vaults, which has been reported as belonging to the Richmond banks, was captured from the Government in the early days of the Rebellion in the Southern mints and assistant treas-uries. It amounts to between \$100,000 and \$200,000. If the resolution which Gen. Van Wyck will probably introduce in the House to-morrow passes, providing that the gold shall be submerged or covered in the Treasury Department, the treasure can only be withdrawn by special act of Congress.

Congress will adjourn or take a recess immediately after the Supplementary Reconstruction bill shall become a law. Of this there is no doubt, even if the President shall veto it, which seems certain. Members of Congress think they will not be detained here beyond next week. The general opinion is that a recess will be taken until October, in order to afford time to see whether the President has exccuted the Reconstruction act-a subject of which the House Committee on the Judiciary will take cognizance, in connection with that of impeachment.

General Lippincott, the recently installed Doorkeeper of the House, has, in accordance with the general request of the Republican members, reappointed A. S. Buxton of the New-York, the principal Assistant-Doorkeeper.

The recent act changing the time of assessing the annual taxes, from May to March does not affect the time for which the special taxes are payable. The year for which special taxes are due commences and ends May 1, as heretofore, although the return and assessment is made earlier.

WJohn Jay Knox, esq., having had his bond filed and approved, entered to-day upon the discharge of his official duties as Deputy Controller of the Cur-

The inaugural banquet given by the Washington Correspondents' Club was held to-night. The association is composed of representatives of the newspaper press of the entire country. Addresses were made by Congressman Brooks, Senator Anthony, and speaker Colfax, on the part of the invited guests;

The SPEAKER also presented communications from the Secretary of War, with a statement of cor "acts made"

Robinson and John W. Forney. Most of the members of the association also made speeches. The receipts for Customs from New-York from February 23 to the 28th amounted to \$2,510,200 60.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, March 13, 1867.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a joint resolution to make valid the laws of the New-Mcxico Legislature passed during the session of the Winter of 1866 and 1867, with favorable re-

ommendations.
Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, re ed adversely on the bill conferring on Territoria ts jurisdiction under the Bankrupt bill. Mr. Trum said the law as passed confers sufficient juris on on these Courts. The bill was indefinitely post

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N, Y.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution directing a survey for a ship canal between Lake Eric and Eake Ontario,

which was passed.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) introduced a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury how many persons are employed in the assessment of direct faxes in the Rebel States, how much is paid to them, and whether their services cannot be dispensed with; which was acreed to. RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported from the Judiciary Committee the following substitute for the House supplemental bill to the Reconstruction bill, and asked the immediate consideration of the same, but Mr. HOWARD (Rep.

Mich.) objecting, it goes over under the rule:

and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, dc.. That before the 1st day of September, 1867, the Commanding General in each District defined by an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens government of the Rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male entirens of the United States, 21 years of age, and upward, resident in each county or parish in the State, or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

of — in the county-or parish —, in the State of —, de hereby solemnly swear, or affirm, that I can not exclude from the right to, vote by the lifth and with section of said act, to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States. That it will support the Constitution, and obey the laws of the United States, and that it will, to the best of my ability, eccurage all others to do the same, so help me God.

Which outh or affirmation may be administered by any registering officers.

cen, an election shall be used for desegates of the on for the purpose of establishing a constitution and government for such State loyal to the Union; said mition in each State, except Virginia, to consist of ame number of members as the most numerous h of the State Legislature in such State in the year nch of the State Legislature in such State in the year, to be apportioned among the several districts, country, or parishes of such State by the commanding gent, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters in Virginia shall consist of the same number of memors represented the territory now constituting Viral in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of I State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as afore-

serials represented the territory has a consistent of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That the Commanding-General of each District shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes and lists or returns of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and more receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the position of the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof, and within sixty days from the date of election he shall notify the delegates to assemble in Convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said Convention, when organized, shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of such State to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act and the act to which it is supplementary, and, if so, shall proceed to frame such Constitution, and, when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the Commanding-General as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of a days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said Convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding-General of the District.

SEC. 4. That if, according to said returns, the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the electors qualified, as herein specified, the President of the Convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress if then in session, and, if not in session then, immediately upon its next assembling; and if the sa

before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe to an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1802, entitled "An Act to prescribe an eath of office."

of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1802, entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office."

Sec. 6. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding Generals or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. That the Convextion for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purpose of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such States as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 8. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed "section."

"section."

ARMS FOR TENNESSEE.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) asked that the Senate take up the bill directing the Secretary of War to furnish arms and equipments to the Governor of Tennessee for 2,300 militia, but it was subsequently agreed between Messrs. Fowler and Patterson that it should be taken up to mor-

minita, but it was succeivently agreed between spesses. Foxler and Patterson that it should be taken up to-morrow.

CLAIMS OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution introduced by him yesterday in relation to the settlement of claims due to colored soldiers, providing that the same shall be paid through the Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs into the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) objected to treating the freedmen so when Congress had declared those capable of exercising the right of suffrage as incompetent to receive money due them from the Government.

Mr. WILSON replied that it could not be gainsayed that there were numbers of men-engaged in plundering the colored soldiers of the money they received from the Government. The plan now proposed was one agreed upon after a great deal of consultation, as the best that could be devised for the protection of the colored men.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) said the money was due to individuals, and must be paid to them. If they have not sense enough to choose a guardian, and if they have not sense enough to choose a guardian there ought to be tribunals appointed to choose one for them, but no tribunal was competent to choose guardians for the whole class or a whole race.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) objected to the resolution, because it proposed to make a public depository of the Freedmen's Trust Company.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) said he did not know how it was with colored men elsewhere, but he would guarantee for those of Missouri that they would take care of themselves.

After further debate the bill was on motion of Mr.

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of themselves.

After further debate the bill was on motion of Mr. HENDERSON recommitted to the Military Committee.

THE THE SELECTY PRINTING SUFFACT.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to examine, and report upon the conduct of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, whether the same can be dispensed with or its expenses lessened, whether the safeguards are sufficient to protect the interests of the Government, etc., which was agreed to.

DUTIES ON RAWAHAN VESSELS.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) called up the joint resolution of the House directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund certain discriminating duties, levied since the 1st of January, 1865 upon Hawahan vessels, and their cargoes, beyond the amount levied on vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

The joint resolution was passed.

LOVAL INDIAN CLAIMS.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs a joint resolution authorizing the sale of a portion of the United States stocks held in trust for the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, to satisfy certain claims of the loyal members of those tribes for losses sustained through reason of their loyalty to the Government.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bill in relation to treaties with the Indian tribes, which provides that hereafter the latter shall not be 'recognized as independent nations, but may be regarded as a domestic municipal organization, with whom contracts may be made on behalf of the United States, subject to the approval of Congress before taking effect. The bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

ADSOURAMENT.

The Senate then, at 1:35 p. m., went into Executive Session, and upon the opening of the doors again adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.) presented the resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in reference to an equalization of bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Af-

The SPEAKER presented memorials from the Legisla-The SPEAKER presented memorials from the Logisti-ure of New-Mexico asking for increased pay of the mem-ners of the Legislature and of civil officers of that Ter-titory. Also, in reference to school lands; to Indian dep-redations; to the establishment of telegraphs between the military posts of Kansas and New-Mexico; to the greetlon of a penitentiary; to the completion of the Cap-tol building at Santa Fé; and to property destroyed by Rebels—all of which were referred to the Committee on ferritories when amointed.

on account of the Medical Department of the Army or 1866.
The committees were then called for reports, but none

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Pa.) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution making the duty on umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades, imported from foreign countries, when made of silk, no lower than that now imposed upon fine and dressed silks, namely, 60 per cent ad valorem, and when made of other material than s.lk, 50 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) objected, unless the resolu tion were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. KELLEY explained the propriety and necessity of
the resolution, and said he would have no objections to
its reference if the Committee were appointed.

The joint resolution was not received.

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) presented the petition of masters and owners of vessels navigating the coast between Cape Henry and Portsmouth thereof for a light-boat on "Winter Quarter Shoals." Referred to the Com-

boat on "Winter Quarter Shoals," Referred to the Com-mittee on Commerce.

Missouri volunteers.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. POMEROY (Rep., N. Y.) in the chaft, and proceeded to business on the calendar, as fol-

char, and proceeded to the House, it is a report to the House joint resolution providing that certain Missouri troops shall be placed on an equal feeting with other volunteers as to bounties.

After remarks in favor of the measure by Messrs. Mc-CLURG (Rep., Mo.) and BENJAMIN (B.p., Mo.), and the adoption of an amendment making it apply to those borne on the role as slaves, the joint resolution was laid wide to be reported to the House.

The Senate joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Mr. Peabody, Mr. HARDING (Rep., Ill.) moved to strike out that part of the joint resolution which provides for a gold medal to be presented to Mr. Peabody, and declared in some remarks that Mr. Peabody had made profit by the Rebellion, and gives it aid and comfort. The amendment was rejected, and the joint resolution

The amendment was rejected, and the joint resolution was laid aside to be reported to the House.

Softhern Relief Bill.

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of the destitute in the Southern and South-Western States, directing the Secretary of War to issue supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want among the people of all classe, and appropriating \$1,000,000 for that purpose.

of all classe, and appropriating \$1,000,000 for the poses.

FERNANDO WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) opposed the bill for two reasons. First, because he was opposed to the distribution of aims by the Government, and secondly because he was satisfied from recent observations in that region, that there was no such destitution there as required the measure. The people there required nothing from the North except protection for their civil rights, and Northern capital to develop their industry.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Ind.) opposed the joint resolution because the charity of the Government could be better applied to the widows and orphans of the North, made such by the Rebels. If any were to suffer from destitution, let if be, said he, the disloyal, and let God Almighty populate that country with people loyal to the flag.

flag. Mr. DONNELLY (Rep., Minn.) advocated the measur as a measure of reconstruction, and calculated to allay ill feeling. He believed it would extend into regions where no other agency favorable to the Government could

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Pa.) also advocated the measure as Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Pa.) also advocated the measure as one which would say to the poor people of the South that while the Government would restrain those who had done them wrong themselves would not suffer from want if the Government could relieve them.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mars.) offered an amendment setting aside \$0,000 of the amount for the distribution of seeds among the destitute people of the South by the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. MILLER (Rep., Pa.) moved to amend that amendment by making the amount \$75,000, and spoke in support of it.

ment by making the amount \$75,000, and spoke in support of it.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) denounced the measure as being designed not to aid the poor people of the South, but to keep up the Freedmen's Burcau. He characterized it as a black wolf in sheep's clothing, and as purely a political measure conceived in no good spirit.

Mr. BOYER (Dem., Ph.) trosted that the bill would pass premptly and by a large vote. He referred to the vote by the British Parliament 20 years ago, of \$50,000,000 for the relief of the starving people of Ireland, while here it was preposed to appropriate only one-fiftieth part of that amount for the relief of the starving people of the South. If goutlemen on this side of the House objected to the Freedmen's Bureau as a means of distribution, it should be recollected that that was the best available means at hand for that purpose. If more money were required by would vote for it. If this measure were not passed he did not want to hear any more resolutions of sympathy for the people of Ireland.

friends.

Mr. BOYER said that if he had unintentionally mis-represer and Mr. Chanler he asked pardon and trusted he would always understand him better hereafter. Mr. BUTLEE (Rep., Mass.) off.red a substitute, which was to strike out all after the enacting words and insert a was to strike out all after the emeeting words and insert a provision appropriating \$1.00,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in relieving the widows and children of Union soldiers starved to death in the Rebel prisons at Andersonville, Salisbury, Libby, Millen, and Belio Isle. He declared that he believed in the principle of being just before being generous, and that, until the Government was able to make some provision for those to whom his substitute alluded, he was not for putting his hand into the poetet of the already overtaxed North, in order to be generous to the antaxed South. He had supplied for many months in New-Orleans food to the starving wives and children of Rebel soldiers, but in order to do so he had act drawn a dollar from the Government, but had taxed the rich of the South to feed the poor of the South, and he was willing to go as far as the farthest in that direction. In opposing the measure, he referred to the recent appropriation by the Mississippi I. gislature of \$20,000 for the defense of Jefferson Davis in a trial that would never take place.

Mr. BOYER asked Mr. Buttler whether he thought that a reason for denying aid to starving women and children. Mr. BUTLER replied that Government could only deal with people as communities, not as individuals.

Mr. BOYER put the question in another way—whether the poor people of Georgia should be made to suffer on account of the political action of Mississippi.

Mr. BUTLER replied—By no means; adding that if Mississippi had been alone in such manifestations he would be content to deprive that state of any benefits under the bill. The ladies of Texas had recently sold a large quantity of Confederate uniforms, and what had they done with the proceeds i Had they devoted them to relieve the poor in their midst! No. But they had sent the amount as an endowment to the college over which Gen.

would be consent to deprive that State of any benefits under the bill. The halles of Texas had recently sold a large quantity of Confederate uniforms, and what had they done with the proceeds I Had they devoted them to relieve the poor in their midst! No. But they had sent the amount as an endowment to the college over which Gen. Robert E. Lee presided. He had noticed the present of a pair of game chickens to Robert E. Lee, and he thought is would have been better to have belied them for some of the starving children about whom gentlemen appeared so anxious. [Laughter.] He wished to let the people of the South know that so long as they followed the men who had led them to destruction—destruction could only be the result. They should repudiate their old leaders, and by a course of legislation which would divide the land among all the people obtain relief. If morey was to be dispensed by the Government, let it not be confined to one portion of the country. Let not Congress be urged to put its hands in the Treasury for the purpose of fostering treason in the Southern States, for that was really all that this measure meant, although not so intended by the Commission of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. BinGHAM (Rep., Ohio) had hoped that this bill would not have met any opposition in the House, particularly on the Republican size of it. He trusted that so long as reason held a place in his brain he should never forget that education and charity were at lest the chief defense of a nation. It was enough for him to know that within the jurisdiction of the common Government of this country there were men women, and children starving and Hiffing up their skinny fluor is and hargard faces, asking for leave to eat of the crumbs that fell from the well supplied tables of the North. I test made and alone in the form of the south, the crumbs that fell from the well supplied tables of the North. I test made and alone in the form of the propried of want of bread within the limits of its jurisdiction. If there was no Constitutional o

orief but pointed speech.

Mr. DONNELLY made another appeal to the House to on motion of Mr WOODBRIDGE (Rep., Vt.), the Committee rose without disposing of the bill, and reported back two other bills placing certain Missouri troops on an equal footing with others as to bounty, and presenting the thanks of Congress to Geo. Peabody, which were

the tinanse of the thereupon passed.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., [Mass.) introduced a bill more effections of the United fectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and then, at 3:10 o'clock, the House - liourned.

### ALBANY.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL TO RESTRICT PROSTITUTION-THE SOLDIERS' MESSENGER COM-PANY-THE NEW CAPITOL-WHARF PRIVILEGES FOR CANAL BOATS-SOUTHERN RELIEF-NEW REGISTRATION BILL-CONTROLLER CONNOLLY'S

REPORT. ALBANY, Wednesday, March 13, 1867. The bill to restrict prostitution in the Metropolitan

Police District, a copy of which THE TRIBUSE printed last week, has been very carefully examined by the Assembly Committee on Public Health, and was reported this norming with some amendments. The latter were suggested by your Board of Health and Police Commissioners. They are to this effect: That it shall not be lawful for the officers, physicians, or rsons in charge of any hospital or dispensary within The Metropolitan Health District," which receives any ecuniary aid from the State or county, city or town in which it is situated, to refuse or neglect to receive and reat any person who may apply or be committed to such institution for treatment, because such person is affected by or ill of any venereal disease. The Metropolitan Board of Health are to make a thorough periodical inspection and examination as to the sanitary condition of all registered places of prostitution, and the persons therein, and if any of the latter are affected by infectious or contagious discases, they shall be reported to the police, who shall re-move them to the Retreat provided for by the law. The keeper of the house from which said diseased persons are taken is to be liable to the Board of Health for the reason-able cost of subsistence, medical treatment, medicine, and care during the time such person was detained in such Retreat.

able cost of subsistence, medical treatment, medicine, and care during the time such person was detained in such Retreat.

The agents of the houses of prostitution have been here for several days, trying to get the Committee not to report this bill. When they saw they could not prevent this, their lawyer, Mr. Tucker, tried to delay the reporting so that they could be heard. Their request was not granted, and the figure are consequently in anything but good humor. The sole object of these men is to obtain fat offices and benefit those who sent them here—the keepers of the houses of lil fame of your city.

The Senate hast evening ordered to a third reading the bill incorporating the Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company, with Alexander Shaler, Joseph E. Hamblin, Charles W. Darling, J. Henry Liebenau, Patrick H. Jones, Henry A. Barnum, Ephraim N. Ludwick, Solomon P. Smith, and — Campbell. This bill, with the exception of one important feature, was meritorious. That feature gave the incorporators the "sole and exclusive power and authority to creet covered stands or booths on the streets of the either and villages in the Metropolitan Police District, except Broadway, in the City of New-York; said stands or booths to be placed on the margin of the curb-stone, and to extend inward on the sidewalk, not to exceed four and one half feet, and no stand or booth to exceed in dimension five feet in width and ten feet in length, and in all cases to leave a space of at least four feet between the inner line of said booth and the line of building adjoining the same." "The corporations were to have power to display advertisements, and to nex their books, stands, or offices for the purpose of receiving, storing, and sending out packages or messengers, as the case may be, and vending at retail, in ewspapers, books, speriodicals, stationers' goods, confectionery, fruit, and flowers under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors. Such a power and right as this was worth millions of dollars, and

tions simply the power to act as a messenger and express company only.

The bill for the construction of a new Capitol came up last evening. The Committee on Ways and Means had reported in favor of an appropriation of \$100,000 toward the erection of a capitol building, but this was amended by appropriating the sum of \$20,000 for the same object. Henry Smith of Albany, and Wilber of Dutchess strongly favored this proposition, and Mr. Oakey made a pithy speech in support of the same project, coupled with a severe denunciation of the unsociability of the clizzens of Albany, especially toward the members of the Legislature.

The Assembly have ordered to a third reading the bill

severe denunciation of the unsociability of the eltizens of Albany, especially toward the members of the Legislature.

The Assembly have ordered to a third reading the bill reported by the Committee on Canals, selling a part, keeping and reserving for the exclusive mee and accommodation of canal-boats and barges engaged in the business of transporting property on the Hudson River, or coming to tide water for the canals of the State, arriving in New-York for the City of Albany or any place north or west, and for the use of lighters engaged in loading or unloading boats or barges, all that part of the waters adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier No. 2 to and including the west side of Pier No. 11, East River, from the 20th day of March to the 31st day of December. It is made the duty of the Captain of the Port and Harbor-Masters to see that the canal boats have precedence at these wharves. The increased canal trade required these additional facilities, and the Canal Board some time ago adopted resolutions requesting the Legislature to grant the aid needed.

Six railroad bills were reported favorably by the Assembly Committee on Railroads this morning; one is entitled the Broadway and Lexington-ave, road; another is called the One hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. line; another Christopherst, or Crosstown road; another Spring-st, road; another Avenne C road, and another the Hunter's Point and Rockaway Beach road.

The Senate this morning adopted a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of apprepriating \$160,000 for the relief of destitution in the South. The original resolution offered by Ben. Wood only contemplated the appropriation of \$50,000, but Mr. Campbell amended it by increasing the amount to \$100,000. The vote on this was: Yeas, 23; Nays, 7.

By a resolution of the Assembly this morning, your Police Commissioners are required to vacate their Station at the Essex Market, so that the 69th Regiment can use the whole of it for an armory.

the Essex Market, so that the 69th Regiment can use the whole of it for an armory.

Mr. Creamer's resolutions, printed yesterday, in relation to the investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, were passed this morning.

Senator Platt introduced a bill in relation to taxes, previding that whenever any account of arrears of taxes on the lands of non-residents shall have been transmitted by a County Treasurer to the Controller, he shall examine them, and reject all taxes that shall be found to be charged on lands imperfectly described, or lands not described in the original assessment roll of the town where such lands are located, and credit said County Treasurer in a book to be kept for that purpose, with the amount of

by a County Treasurer to the Controller, he small examine them, and reject all taxes that shall be found to be charged on lands imperfectly described, or lands not described in the original assessment voil of the town where such lands are located, and credit said County Treasurer in a book to be kept for that purpose, with the amount of all arrears of taxes which shall be admitted by him.

The following nominations of his Excellency Gov. Penton were confirmed by the Senate in Executive Session on Wednesday: Trustees Seamen's Fund and Retreat.—George Ricard, Jevenniah Briggs, and Nathaniel Briggs of New-York. Heligate Piot.—Geo. A. Schoffield, New-York. Managers of the Western House of hefinge—Abrani Karnes, Win. A. Reynolds, Andrew Brennan. Wm. Pitkin, and Helman Blodgett. Notaries Public.—Wn. G. Amon. Win. H. Armstrom, Edward. Andrew Brennan. Wn. Pitkin, and Helman Blodgett. Notaries Public.—Wn. G. Amon. Win. John B. Elsey. Class. Edwards, Wm. H. Field, John S. Gilmor H. Henry Hart, M. O. Hallenbeck, Theo. Humbert, S. John B. Elsey. Class. Edwards, Wm. H. Field, John S. Gilmor H. Henry Hart, M. O. Hallenbeck, Theo. Humbert, S. Gilmor L. Landing, E. H. Lacombe, W. H. Riblet, Mortimer World, M. Landing, E. H. Lacombe, W. H. Riblet, Mortimer World, M. Landing, E. H. Lacombe, W. H. Riblet, Mortimer World, M. Landing, C. H. Lacombe, W. H. Riblet, Mortimer World, M. Landing, C. H. Lacombe, W. H. Riblet, Mortimer World, Wh. S. Hascall, and Jacob E. Heward.

Senator Lent introduced a bill prescribing new regulations for the registration of voters. It provides that in the City of New York Inspectors of Registry and electors shall be did their first meeting on the Saturday next before the week which precedes the week in which the general election is held each year, and they shall set during that Saturday and Monday they shall meet at 9 a. m., and remain in session until 9 p. m. each day. At such meeting a list shall be misched by Mr. Berry. Mr. Scholen and C. Landing, Mr. Scholen and C. Landing, Mr. Scholen and C. Landi

The Conference Committee on the Convention bill had a long session to-night, but could not agree, and they will have another meeting to-morrow evening. Folger don't want the 32 delegate system, and has as his supporters

Senator Godard and Assemblymen Hiscock and Schutt. The majority of the Assembly Committee will agree to the Senato's plan of electing delegates with the 32 addi-

tional, and if the opposition to this plan does not give way to-morrow evening, then another Committee will have to be formed.

In reply to a resolution of the Senate asking for infor-mation in regard to unpaid rents of the wharves and piers in New-York City, Controller Connolly submitted the fol-lowing report:

owing report:
Long Island Ferry..
W. J. & J. S. Peck. #211,816 67 DOCK AND SLIP RENTS.

130,342 42

John Vogel. Rebert W. Stinson. Michael Nelligan Either Bodine... #13,89F 33 ulius Pieper .... E. J. Smith.
Michael Smith, per John J. Fitzpatrick.
Peter McKnight.
Dessierting Egg Co.
Edwd. J. Smith. And many others, making a total of ... On water-jot rents. On quit rents. Frishner, 1984, 1985 and 1986, Fines, 1984, 1985 and 1986, cader, 1984, 1985 and 1986, onumercial Advantiser, 1984, 1985 and 1986, elegated, 1984, 1985, and 1986, our, 1984, 1985 and 1986, compared of Commerce, 1984, 1985, and 1986, compared of Commerce, 1984, 1985, and 1986,

New Yorker Demokrat, 1984, 1905 and 1986.
Stasta Zelting, 1984, 1865 and 1986.
Freeman's Journal, 1984, 1995 and 1996.
And to many other journals, making a total of.
The Assembly was engaged all the evening of all the private claim bills on the calendar. THE STATE LEGISLATURE. SENATE ..... ALBANY, March 13, 1867. PETITIONS.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented for a general extension of the Metropolitan Excise law, and a remonstrance against the Broadway Surface Railroad.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

For the relief of Mr. Wood, late Receiver of Taxes,

Brocklyn.

Incorporating the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company.
Authorizing Herkinger County to Issue bonds. Passed.
For stenographers for the County County of Kings and the City Court of Brooklyn.

Against increasing the number of Notaries Public.

Against increasing the number of Notaries Poblic greed to.
Relative to the District Attorney of Rensselear County.
Amending the Charter of Oswego County.
Proceedings the Village of Coxsackle.
Amending the Charter of Anburo.
Amending the Charter of the Villages of Moravis, ienesee and Waverly.
To discontinue a portion of Madison-square.
Relative to assessments in New-York.
Authorizing the towns of Milns and Diana to issue raiload bonds.

A report was received from the Controller of New-York relative to printing expenses.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the law of 1865 relative to sales for unpaid

ixes. Relative to the Greenpoint, Greenwood Cemetery and

By Mr. LENT (Rep., N. Y.)-To amend the law relative the registration of voters in New-York. These are sundry amendments which are recommended by the Police relative to the time of meeting, and they provide that the Police Commissioners shall appoint the Inspectors and Registers, and designate the poling places for Brook-

lyn as well as for New-York.

lyn as well as for New-York.

Incorporating the Orleans Savings Bank.
Authorizing the taking of bail pending criminal examinations, except for crimes punishable with death.
For the improvement of Powers st., Brooklyn.
Amending an act for the improvement of Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn.
Incorporating the Camp-Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York.
Incorporating the Metropolitan Medical and Surgical Institute. Institute.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to executions

cainst property.
To facilitate the construction of the Southern Central

Railroad.
To apply to the town of Youkers the provisions of the Metropolitan Excise Law.
Fixing the salaries of School Commissioners throughout the State at \$830, and \$200 for expenses.
The bill relative to Piers and Wharves in New-York was made the special order for Friday.

THE DESCRIPTE SOUTH.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) moved that the Finance Com-mittee be directed to report forthwith a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the destitute people of the South. Mr. O'DONNELL (Rep., Lewis) would like to hear some

reason for the resolution.

Mr. WOOD—The reason is manifest. There is great destitution and suffering in the South, much actual stary

destitution and suffering in the South, much actual starvation. Party considerations should be laid aside, and the Empire State is called upon by every-consideration of humanity to stretch forth her hand in the sacred cause of charity.

Mr. O'DONNELL did not wish to be understood as against the resolution. He was glad to know that Congress has contributed liberally for the suffering poor of the South. Thousands of individual members of the dominant party have also contributed liberally of their means, and he knew that none will go further than will the majority of this Senate in the cause of charity toward the Robels. But he saw no necessity for requiring the Committee to report forthwith.

Mr. GIBSON (Rep., Washington) moved to strike out the word "forthwith."

The motion was lopposed by Messrs. [PIERSON (Eep., Kings) and ANDIEWS (Eep., Olsego).

Mr. CAMPBELL (Rep., Onieda) moved to substitute \$100,000 for \$50,000.

\$100,000 for \$50,000. The motion was carried, and the resolution as amended

was adopted. CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session confirmed the following Executive appointments to-day:
Trasteer of Segmen's Fond and Retreat, George Ricard, Jersiniah Briggs, and Nathaniel Briggs, Hell Gate pilot, George Scodeid, Managure of the Western House of Reinge, Abran Burnes War. & Reynolds, Ambiew Breamer, Wm Pitkin, and Reman Blodgett.

The bill appropriating \$150,000 to continue the improvement of the Hudson River was ordered to a third reading. The Senate then adjourned.

# ASSEMBLY.

To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Marine Insurance Company.

To authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway, Lexington-ave, and other streets in New-York. A majority report.
To incorporate the Rochester Iron Molders' AssociaPRICE FOUR CENTS:

Relative to the sale of tax lands in Rensselaer County. For the better protection of seamen in the Port of New

To incorporate the New-York Transfer Company.
To provide for the construction of a rathread in Comp
topher and other streets in New-York.
For the relief of Hunter's Foint and Rockaway Beach

Railroad Company.

For the relief of Long Island College Hospital.
To establish a free German-American Institute in New York.
To authorize the construction of a railroad in One-hund red-and-twenty-fifth-si., and other streets, New York.
To authorize the construction of a railroad in Spring-st.
New York.

To authorize the construction of a railroad in Averu

By Mr. IRVING (Dem., N. Y.)—To authorize the construction of a raftway on East-st., and other streets and avenues of New York:

By Mr. ERUCE (Rep., Madison)—To amend an act relative to the Lunatic Asylum for the Insane. By Mr. BRUCE (Rep., Madison)—To amend an act relative to the Lunatic Asylum for the Insane.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF (Rep., Suffolk)—Authorizing the North Shore Railroad of Lorg Island to construct draw bridges on the line of their road.

By Mr. HAYNES (Dem., Kings)—To legalize and confirm certain resolutions of the Common Council of New York.

York.

By Mr. RABER (Dem., Kings)—To incorporate the American and Foreign Commercial Company. Also, to open Park-ave., Brooklyn.

By Mr. SIGERSON (Dem., N. Y.)—Relative to the sale of beer and ale in the Metropolitan District.

By Mr. FAY (Rep., Chautanqus)—To facilitate the construction of the Buffalo and Oil Creek Raliroad.

By Mr. SELKREG (Rep., Tompkins)—To incorporate the United States Safe Deposit Company of New York.

By Mr. BUCKLEY (Dem., Kings)—To open Clinton-ave., Brooklyn.

Ey Mr. BUCKLEY (Deni., Kings)—To open Clinton-ave., Brooklyn.

By Mr. BERRYMAN (Rep., N. Y.)—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn from Tubular Tunnel Company.

By Mr. GENET (Dem., N. Y.)—To amend an act relative to wharfage, and to regulate wharves and plems in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. GIBBS (Rep., Del.)—To authorize the towns of Uister, Delaware, Gircue, and Schoparie to issue bonds and take stock in Rondout and Oswego Raffrond.

By Mr. GRIDLEY (Rep., N. Y.)—To amend an act extending the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

By Mr. L. BUCK (Dem., N. Y.)—To incorporate the Corn Exchange Warchouse Company.

By Mr. L. BUCK (Dem., N. Y.)—To incorporate the Corn Exchange Warehouse Company.

By Mr. TEAVIS (Rep., Westchester)—To incorporate the Manufacturers' Savings Eank of New-York.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF (Rep., Suffels)—Granting certain privileges to the North Shore Raffrond of Long Island.

By Mr. DIXON (Dem., Kings)—To amend an act relative to the Fire Department of Brooklyn.

By Mr. BLAIR (Dem., N. Y.)—In relation to the collection and safe keeping of public moneys in New-York City and County. Mr. CREAMER (bem., N. Y.) called up a resolution sking for a Special Committee to investigate the affairs f the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and it was

Mr. BERRYMAN (Rep., N. V.) moved that the Railroad Committee be discharged from further consideration of all bills providing for the construction of railroads in New-York City. Laid over noder the rule.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY (Dem., N. Y.) called up a resolution requiring the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to vacate the premises now occupied by them in Essex Market. Adopted.

Recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The session was occupied with the consideration of Canal Claim bills, they being the special order. After ordering 21 of these bills to a third reading the House

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA. GEN. SCHOFIELD ASSUMES COMMAND OF HIS DIS-

RICHMOND, Va., March 13 .- Gen. Schofield to-day issued an order assuming command of Virginia. He says all officers under the existing Provisional Government will continue to perform the duties of their respective offices according to law, unless otherwise directed in individual cases, until successors are elected under the act power be exercised only so for as necessary to necomplish the objects for which it was conferred, and appeals to the people, especially civil officers, to render the necessity for its exercise as slight as possible by strict obedience to the laws and an impartial administration of justice to all

THE CAROLINAS.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMED CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13.-Gen. Robinson, com-

manding this Department, in the absence of Gen. Sickles,

#### MISSOURI. BY THE MOMENTS TO THE PRINCES.

Sr. Louis. Mo., March 12.-The Committee appointed by the Legislature some time since to investigate the this State reported vestorday. The report severely reflects upon the conductor the Commissioners, but exentered sex. Fletcher.

THE STATE FINANCE BILL.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 13 .- The Finance bill, as finally passed, places \$750,000, now in the State Treasury, to the interest fund; provides for a mill tag, which will realize \$1,400,000 per annum, and makes appropria-tions of \$4,000,000 out of the sum due the State by the tions of \$4,000,000 out of the sum due the State by the Federal Government. These amounts will retire the present year ten over-due coupons on each bond of the State debt, which is \$18,436,000, and leave a sinking fund of \$400,000 to retire the remaining coupons; or they may be funded as bond-holders choose. The Platte Valley, South-west, Pacific, Iron Mountain, and Cairo and Futton Railroads are compelled to pay \$136,000 per annum to the sinking fund. The bill allowing delinquent taxes due before 1863 to be paid without interest, which under the law is 15 per cent, will add several hundred thousand deliars to the State Treasury. The Missouri Legislature adjourned this afternous until the first Tuesday in January.

KENTUCKY. HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE CITY OF PADUCAB, KY. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 12.—The United States Court to-day decided in favor of the owners of the steamer Sam Orr, seized by the Confederates in 1881, at Padneah, Ky., and gave damages in the sum of \$55,000. The City of Padneau will have to pay them.

CANADA.

MINING INTELLIGENCE-THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUNE. QUEBEC, March 13 .- The report of the Inspector of the Chandiere River Mines states that alluvial mining in being actively prosecuted. At Gilbert River since Dec. 13,

being actively prosecuted. At Gibert River since Dec. 13, \$7,900 have been taken out of twelve shafts, seven men employed at each shaft. The Delery Company are getting out large quantities of quartz, ready for the mill, to be in operation in May.

At a meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Quebed and Gulf Steamship Company, held to-day, Messis, Mecclellan and Beveridge present, it was stated that if good boats were put on the route, their Government was disposed to grant a large subsidy.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

HEAVY CONFISCATION OF COAL OIL-PERSONAL.

N TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Judge Hoffman to-day endered a decree confiscating 861 barrels of coal off on eccount of an attempt to defraud the revenue having been made.

Col. Williamson, Engineer of the Twelfth Light-house District, sailed to-day for the purpose of selecting sites for light-houses of the first order at Cape Mendocens, California, and Cape Blanco, Oregon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURES. SAN FRANCISCO, March 18 .- The U. S. steamer

Lackawanna has arrived at the Sandwich Islands. The Custom-House authorities of this city have setzed opium, valued at about \$500,000, for an attempt to defraud the revenue. Judgment was rendered yesterday, in the U. S. Cirenit Court, against the Central American Transit Company, to the amount of \$2,000, for damages sustained by the wrecking of the Golden Bale on Roncador Reefs.

Flour nuchanged. Wheat, \$1.75. Legal Tenders, 56.

LOSS OF A DEITISH BARK, SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The British bark, Golden Sunset, was lost on her passage to this port from New-Casile, New-South Water. coal. Her passengers and erew had arrived at Honolulu and salled for San Francisco on February 19. She was owned in Liverpool. No other particulars of the disaster bave been Focolved.

### BASE BALL CONVENTION. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 18 .- A Convention of the Base Ball Clubs in this State was held in this city to-day Base Ball Clubs in this State was hold in this city to-day About thirty clubs were represented. A vote was passed forming a State Association, and rules and regulations concerning State-championship were adopted. The Char-ter Oak of this city was unanimously recognized as the Champion Club of the State by the Association. The first annual meeting will be held in New-Haven on the first Monday in November.